

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

KYLE CASLER, individually and on behalf of
all others similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

MCLANE COMPANY, INC.,

Defendant.

Civil Action No. 5:22-CV-0728 (GLS/ATB)

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

NATURE OF THE ACTION

1. This is a class action on behalf of all of Defendant McLane Company, Inc.’s (“Defendant” or “McLane”) employees in the State of New York that engage in manual work in the course of their employment.

2. New York Law requires companies to pay their manual workers on a weekly basis unless they receive an express authorization to pay on a semi-monthly basis from the New York State Department of Labor Commissioner. *See* New York Labor Law (“NYLL”), Article 6, §191.

3. Defendant has received no such authorization from the New York State Department of Labor Commissioner.

4. The New York Court Of Appeals has explained that this law is “intended for the protection of those who are dependent upon their wages for sustenance.” *People v. Vetri*, 309 N.Y. 401, 405 (citing former Labor Law § 196).

5. Defendant has violated this law by paying its manual workers every other week rather than on a weekly basis.

6. Plaintiff therefore demands liquidated damages, interest, and attorneys’ fees on

behalf of himself and a putative class comprised of all manual workers employed by Defendant in New York State over the last six years.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

7. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant because Defendant conducts significant business in New York. Defendant owns and operates a supply chain services company that operates within and throughout New York.

8. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this proposed class action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d), which, under the provisions of the Class Action Fairness Act (“CAFA”), explicitly provides for the original jurisdiction of the federal courts in any class action in which at least 100 members are in the proposed plaintiff class, any member of the plaintiff class is a citizen of a State different from any defendant, and the matter in controversy exceeds the sum of \$5,000,000.00, exclusive of interest and costs. Plaintiff alleges that the total claims of individual members of the proposed Class (as defined herein) are well in excess of \$5,000,000.00 in the aggregate, exclusive of interest and costs.

9. Venue is proper in this District under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(1) because this is a judicial district in which a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claim occurred.

PARTIES

10. Defendant McLane Company, Inc. is a Texas corporation with a principal place of business in Temple, Texas. Defendant owns and operates one of the largest supply chain services companies in the United States, providing grocery and foodservice solutions for convenience stores, mass merchants, drug stores, and chain restaurants. Defendant employs hundreds, if not thousands, of manual workers in the State of New York.

11. Plaintiff Kyle Casler is a citizen of New York who resides in Liverpool, New

York. Plaintiff was employed by Defendant from approximately April 2019 to July 2020 as a Warehouse Selector at a McLane location in Baldswinville, New York. At least 25% of Plaintiff's job responsibilities at McLane included manual labor, including tasks such as sweeping, mopping, scanning, organizing, pulling, and transporting designated quantities of product and placing them into bags, boxes, or carts, and using power equipment. Plaintiff was paid every other week, rather than weekly, during the entirety of his employment with Defendant. Thus, for half of each biweekly pay period, Plaintiff was injured in that he was temporarily deprived of money owed to him, and he could not invest, earn interest on, or otherwise use these monies that were rightfully his. Accordingly, every day that said money was not paid to him in a timely fashion, he lost the time value of that money.

CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

12. Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 23, Plaintiff seeks to represent a class defined as all persons employed by Defendant in the State of New York over the last six years who (1) earned nine hundred dollars a week or less; and/or (2) did not have the authority to hire and fire other employees (the "Class"). Members of the Class include, but are not limited to persons employed by Defendant in the following capacities: Warehouse Specialists, Warehouse Selectors, Warehouse Damage>Returns Processors, Warehouse Checker/Loaders, Truck Driver Trainees, Transportation Mechanics, Perishable Cooler/Freezer Selectors, Forklift Operators, Grocery Distribution Managers, Fuel/Wash Teammates, Drivers and other hourly-paid employees who perform similar physical tasks. Excluded from the class are salaried, executive employees, and those responsible for hiring and/or firing employees that are also paid in excess of nine hundred dollars a week.

13. Class members were required to spend more than 25% of their time engaged in physical labor in their employment with Defendant.

14. Members of the Class are so numerous that their individual joinder herein is impracticable. On information and belief, members of the Class number in the thousands. The precise number of Class members and their identities are unknown to Plaintiff at this time but may be determined through discovery. Class members may be notified of the pendency of this action by mail and/or publication through the employment records of Defendant.

15. Common questions of law and fact exist as to all Class members and predominate over questions affecting only individual Class members. Common legal and factual questions include, but are not limited to: whether Defendant was required to pay class members on a weekly basis, whether class members were paid on a weekly basis, and whether Defendant violated NYLL § 191.

16. The claims of the named Plaintiff are typical of the claims of the Class in that the named Plaintiff worked as a manual worker for Defendant during the class period but was not provided with compensation for his work on a weekly basis.

17. Plaintiff is an adequate representative of the Class because his interests do not conflict with the interests of the Class members he seeks to represent, he has retained competent counsel experienced in prosecuting class actions, and he intends to prosecute this action vigorously. The interests of Class members will be fairly and adequately protected by Plaintiff and his counsel.

18. The class mechanism is superior to other available means for the fair and efficient adjudication of the claims of the Class members. Each individual Class member may lack the resources to undergo the burden and expense of individual prosecution of the complex and extensive litigation necessary to establish Defendant's liability. Individualized litigation increases the delay and expense to all parties and multiplies the burden on the judicial system

presented by the complex legal and factual issues of this case. Individualized litigation also presents a potential for inconsistent or contradictory judgments. In contrast, the class action device presents far fewer management difficulties and provides the benefits of single adjudication, economy of scale, and comprehensive supervision by a single court on the issue of Defendant's liability. Class treatment of the liability issues will ensure that all claims and claimants are before this Court for consistent adjudication of the liability issues.

CLAIMS FOR RELIEF

COUNT I

New York Labor Law – Failure to Pay Timely Wages

19. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference all allegations in all preceding paragraphs.

20. The timely payment of wages provisions, NYLL § 191, and its supporting regulations apply to Defendant and protect Plaintiff and the Class.

21. Defendant failed to pay Plaintiff and the Class on a timely basis as required by NYLL § 191(1)(a).

22. Due to Defendant's violations of the NYLL, Plaintiff and the Class are entitled to recover from Defendant the amount of their untimely paid wages as liquidated damages, reasonable attorneys' fees and costs, and pre-judgment and post-judgment interest as provided for by NYLL § 198.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, seeks judgment against Defendant, as follows:

- a. For an order certifying the Class under Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and naming Plaintiff as a representative of the Class and Plaintiff's

attorneys as Class Counsel to represent the Class members;

- b. For an order declaring Defendant's conduct violates the law referenced herein;
- c. For an order finding in favor of Plaintiff and the Class on the count asserted herein;
- d. For liquidated damages in amounts to be determined by the Court and/or jury;
- e. For prejudgment interest on all amounts awarded; and
- f. For an order awarding Plaintiff and the Class their reasonable attorneys' fees, expenses, and costs of suit.

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 38(b), Plaintiff demands a trial by jury of any and all issues in this action so triable of right.

Dated: July 8, 2022

Respectfully Submitted,

BURSOR & FISHER, P.A.

By: /s/ Philip L. Fraietta
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